



Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

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1990 Adjustment

In the July 1991 issue of the *Utah Data Guide*, it was stated that the census data provided was subject to change, depending on the U.S. Census Bureau's decision whether or not to adjust the 1990 Census counts. On July 15, 1991 Robert A. Mosbacher, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, announced that the 1990 Census population counts would not be adjusted. This means that the 1990 population figures released thus far are final.

According to Secretary Mosbacher, "The census counts are the basis for the political representation of every American, in every State, county, city, and block across the country. If we change the counts by a computerized, statistical process, we abandon a 200-year tradition of how we actually count people. Before we take a step of that magnitude, we must be certain that it would make the census better and the distribution of the population more accurate. After a thorough review, I find the evidence in support of an adjustment to be inconclusive and unconvincing. Therefore, I have decided that the 1990 census counts should not be changed by a statistical adjustment."

The Secretary went on to conclude that, "The 1990 Census is one of the two best censuses ever taken in this country. We located about 98 percent of all the people living in the United States as well as U.S. military personnel living overseas..."

SECRETARY OF
COMMERCE
ROBERT A.
MOSBACHER
DECIDES
AGAINST
ADJUSTMENT OF
1990 CENSUS

Non-Adjustment Issues for Utah

Adjustment of the population would have meant that some states and cities would have won and some would have lost, depending upon their share of the total population. The shares determine how large a 'slice of the pie' of federal funds goes to each city and state.

The adjustment issue has also greatly affected the large inner cities and rural areas of the nation, since this is where much of the undercount may have taken place.

Adjustment of Utah's population might have benefitted the rural regions of the state where an undercount may have occurred. But with respect to federal funding, Utah actually benefits from non-adjustment since its share of the total population is larger than if adjustment had occurred.

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Summary Tape File - 1A

Tables 1, 2 and 3 provide 1990 Census data extracted from the first summary tape file, STF-1A. This information was derived from the 100 percent count data from the short-form questionnaire. STF-1A data is available for Utah, its counties, census county divisions, places, census tracts and block groups. STF-1B, which is scheduled to be released this fall, will provide the same data at the block level.

Household Type and Marital Status

The household and marital status statistics reflect a 1990 Utah population that has a larger never-married group than in 1980 by 1 percent, and a larger divorced group by 2 percent. Nevertheless, 39 percent of households are comprised of married couples with related children. Of all persons over the age of 14, 60 percent are married. The number of female-headed households with related children has grown by approximately 2 percent since 1980 (see Table 1).

Housing Type and Value

The housing data for Utah counties shown in Table 2 reflects Utah's demographic makeup. For

example, Utah County's low vacancy rates and high number of persons per unit reflect its housing shortage and high birth rate. The state's highest housing costs belong to the fastest-growing counties, Summit and Washington counties respectively.

Race and Hispanic Origin

While Utah's non-white and hispanic origin populations comprise about 7 percent of the total population, a broad range of rapidly-growing races and hispanic origins are represented (see Table 3).

In 1990, Utah's Pacific Islander population was the fourth largest in the nation. Notably, Utah's Tongan population was the nation's second largest. During the 1980s, the state's Asian or Pacific Islander racial group grew at a faster rate than the U.S. by 14 percent. Further delineations of this group than those shown in Table 3 are not available for 1980. It is not therefore possible to determine decade growth rates for those groups (e.g., Tongan and Laotian).

Eight-page profiles from STF-1A are available for \$1.00 from the Utah State Data Center. For more information, please call (801) 538-1036.

Table 1
Utah Household Type and Marital Status, 1990

1990 Census: Utah Households by Type			1990 Census: Utah Marital Status by Sex		
		% of Total		Male	Female
1 person:					
Male householder	43,134	8.0%	Never Married	165,764	136,825
Female householder	58,506	10.9%	% of Total	28.6%	22.6%
2 or more persons:			Married	359,851	358,785
Family Households	410,862	76.5%	% of Total	62.0%	59.2%
Married, related children	207,318	38.6%	Separated	6,288	8,478
Married, no related children	140,711	26.2%	% of Total	1.1%	1.4%
Other Family			Widowed	9,074	48,925
Male householder, related children	8,124	1.5%	% of Total	1.6%	8.1%
Male householder, no related children	5,632	1.0%	Divorced	39,073	52,634
Female householder, related children	36,073	6.7%	% of Total	6.7%	8.7%
Female householder, no related children	13,004	2.4%	TOTAL PERSONS		
Nonfamily Households			AGE 15 AND OVER	580,051	605,648
Male householder	14,589	2.7%			
Female householder	10,182	1.9%			
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	537,273	100.0%			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 2
1990 Utah Housing Unit Type and Value
by County

County	Total Housing Units	Specified Owner-Occupied				Specified Renter-Occupied			
		Total Units	Homeowner Vacancy rate	Median Value	Persons Per Unit	Total Units	Rental Vacancy Rate	Median Monthly Rent	Persons Per Unit
Beaver	2,200	1,076	4.7%	\$51,200	2.98	197	27.9%	\$190	2.79
Box Elder	11,890	6,945	1.8%	65,000	3.43	1,972	9.5%	258	2.87
Cache	22,053	10,792	1.3%	67,100	3.54	7,449	3.1%	268	2.85
Carbon	8713	4,053	5.2%	51,500	2.98	1,506	20.1%	223	2.61
Daggett	825	65	2.6%	50,400	2.57	72	4.7%	187	2.96
Davis	55,777	33,965	1.4%	75,700	3.65	12,748	6.3%	329	2.88
Duchesne	5860	1,562	4.7%	43,400	3.45	513	21.2%	224	3.16
Emery	3,928	1,555	6.1%	48,500	3.48	440	31.1%	209	3.20
Garfield	2,488	708	2.3%	49,800	3.00	175	14.3%	202	2.98
Grand	2,992	1,093	2.6%	49,700	2.66	538	11.1%	226	2.56
Iron	8,499	3,411	3.0%	63,400	3.31	1,689	8.8%	267	2.96
Juab	2,311	1,195	4.2%	43,300	3.19	281	7.9%	194	3.14
Kane	3,237	902	3.6%	63,100	3.10	322	15.4%	217	2.58
Millard	4,125	1,968	3.6%	50,400	3.48	465	17.4%	199	2.91
Morgan	1,681	1,038	1.2%	78,000	3.61	217	4.3%	286	3.28
Piute	704	288	5.2%	45,500	2.78	28	11.1%	150	3.25
Rich	1,859	281	6.0%	45,900	3.32	56	27.0%	192	3.06
Salt Lake	257,339	135,379	2.5%	71,000	3.29	81,313	8.2%	316	2.38
San Juan	4,650	1,495	1.5%	37,800	3.81	628	12.0%	184	3.33
Sanpete	6,570	3,052	3.8%	49,000	3.26	777	13.1%	221	3.15
Sevier	6,059	3,269	4.3%	51,600	3.17	719	11.9%	224	2.92
Summit	11,256	2,905	3.0%	107,800	3.05	1,356	52.3%	451	2.58
Tooele	9,510	4,648	2.4%	60,400	3.14	2,341	13.9%	292	2.88
Uintah	8,142	3,349	5.8%	44,400	3.39	1,375	17.9%	183	3.09
Utah	72,820	36,774	1.1%	70,000	3.86	24,832	2.2%	288	3.23
Wasatch	4,465	1,795	1.2%	69,900	3.29	631	4.4%	296	3.14
Washington	19,523	8,057	3.5%	78,400	3.16	4,043	8.4%	346	3.09
Wayne	1,061	399	2.9%	54,000	3.09	85	19.0%	174	2.96
Weber	57,851	31,705	2.9%	66,000	3.11	14,840	10.4%	286	2.51
State	598,388	303,724	2.4%	\$68,900	3.38	161,608	8.6%	\$300	2.67

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Note: Total housing units include non-specified owner-occupied housing units.

Table 3
Utah Population by Race and Hispanic Origin
1980 and 1990

	1980	1980 Percent of Total	1990	1990 Percent of Total	Decade Change	Annual Rate of Change for Decade
Total Population	1,461,037	100.0%	1,722,850	100.0%	17.92%	1.7%
White	1,382,550	94.6%	1,615,845	93.8%	16.87%	1.6%
Black	9,225	0.6%	11,576	0.7%	25.49%	2.3%
Am. Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	19,256	1.3%	24,283	1.4%	26.11%	2.3%
Eskimo	81	0.0%	116	0.0%	43.21%	3.7%
Aleut	17	0.0%	74	0.0%	335.29%	15.8%
American Indian	19,158	1.3%	24,093	1.4%	25.76%	2.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	15,076	1.0%	33,371	1.9%	121.35%	8.3%
Asian Indian	830	0.1%	1,557	0.1%	87.59%	6.5%
Chinese	2,730	0.2%	5,322	0.3%	94.95%	6.9%
Filipino	928	0.1%	1,905	0.1%	105.28%	7.5%
Guamanian	80	0.0%	148	0.0%	85.00%	6.3%
Hawaiian	844	0.1%	1,396	0.1%	65.40%	5.2%
Japanese	5,474	0.4%	6,500	0.4%	18.74%	1.7%
Korean	1,319	0.1%	2,629	0.2%	99.32%	7.1%
Laotian	NA	NA	1,774	0.1%	NA	NA
Samoan	763	0.1%	1,570	0.1%	105.77%	7.5%
Tongan	NA	NA	3,904	0.2%	NA	NA
Vietnamese	2,108	0.1%	2,797	0.2%	32.69%	2.9%
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	NA	NA	3,869	0.2%	NA	NA
Other races	34,930	2.4%	37,775	2.2%	8.14%	0.8%
Hispanic Origin*	60,302	4.1%	84,597	4.9%	40.29%	3.4%
White	32,088	2.2%	44,591	2.6%	38.96%	3.3%
Black	245	0.0%	708	0.0%	188.98%	11.2%
Am. Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	995	0.1%	1,535	0.1%	54.27%	4.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	456	0.0%	881	0.1%	93.20%	6.8%
Other races	26,518	1.8%	36,882	2.1%	39.08%	3.4%
Hispanic Origin--Type	60,302	4.1%	84,597	4.9%	40.29%	3.4%
Mexican	38,021	2.6%	56,842	3.3%	49.50%	4.1%
Puerto Rican	1,494	0.1%	2,181	0.1%	45.98%	3.9%
Cuban	283	0.0%	456	0.0%	61.13%	4.9%
Other	20,504	1.4%	25,118	1.5%	22.50%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

*Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.

NA = not available

1990 Urbanized Area Populations

As a result of the 1990 Census, 33 new concentrations of 50,000 or more people in the U.S., known as "urbanized areas" (UAs), have been defined by the Bureau of the Census. The 396 urbanized areas classified for the 1990 census contain 158.3 million people or 63.6 percent of the nation's total population, compared with 139.2 million or 61.4 percent in 1980 (see Table 5).

Defining UAs

UAs were first defined by the Census Bureau for the 1950 Census to better separate urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large cities. A UA is comprised of one or more central places/cities plus the adjacent densely-surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.

A number of federal government programs provide funds primarily to urbanized areas. Federal urban transportation planning and mass transit funds are examples. So are funds for specialized hospitals which often are located in UAs. Business marketers target their sales campaigns where potential customers live, and UAs indicate where the largest concentrations of people are.

Becoming an urbanized area often is the first step toward being recognized later as a Metropolitan Area (MA) by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. This in turn may result in eligibility for a variety of federal program funds. UAs and MAs have many similarities. MA boundaries, however, must follow county boundaries outside of New England or city and town boundaries in New England. UA boundaries do not have to. Another difference: virtually all MAs include rural areas; UAs do not.

Table 4 lists alphabetically the newly-defined urbanized areas. Logan, Utah is among the 33 new urbanized areas, defined as a result of the 1990 Census.

Two areas that qualified as UAs in 1980 have been dropped because their populations in 1990 fell below the required 50,000 size. These are Danville, Ill., and Enid, Okla.

UAs also are defined in Puerto Rico. Added to the seven UAs recognized there in 1980 are two newly-defined areas for the 1990 census: Cayey and Humacao. The total 1990 UA population of Puerto Rico is 2,125,255, or 60.3 percent of the commonwealth's total. The UA proportion in 1980 was 53.8 percent.

Utah's UAs

With the recent addition of Logan as a UA, Utah now has four urbanized areas: Salt Lake City, 789,447; Ogden, 259,147; Provo-Orem, 220,556; and Logan, 50,401. Being defined as an urbanized area is important to Logan, since this will mean increased business and government recognition for the area.

Table 4
Newly-Defined Urbanized Areas
1990 Census

Urbanized Area	Population
Brunswick, GA	50,066
Crystal Lake, IL	72,498
Deltona, FL	58,053
Denton, TX	66,445
Dover, DE	50,787
Frederick, MD	58,393
Fredericksburg, VA	56,718
Greenville, NC	55,884
Hesperia-Apple Valley-Victorville, CA	153,176
Holland, MI	62,418
Hyannis, MA	66,713
Idaho Falls, ID	56,356
Indio-Coachella, CA	56,038
Ithaca, NY	50,132
Kissimmee, FL	55,419
Lewisville, TX	79,433
Lodi, CA	55,590
Logan, UT	50,401
Lompoc, CA	56,591
Longmont, CO	52,464
Myrtle Beach, SC	58,384
Pottstown, PA	53,371
Punta Gorda, FL	67,033
Rocky Mount, NC	50,870
San Luis Obispo, CA	50,305
Slidell, LA	54,084
Spring Hill, FL	52,056
Stuart, FL	80,069
Sumter, SC	57,632
Titusville, FL	51,549
Vacaville, CA	71,535
Vero Beach, FL	64,707
Watsonville, CA	51,378
Cayey, PR	53,945
Humacao, PR	57,144

Table 5
1990 Census Urbanized Areas

Urbanized Area	Population	Urbanized Area	Population
Abilene, TX	107,836	Cleveland, OH	1,677,492
Akron, OH	527,863	Colorado Springs, CO	352,989
Albany, GA	87,223	Columbia, MO	75,854
Albany--Schenectady--Troy, NY	509,106	Columbia, SC	328,349
Albuquerque, NM	497,120	Columbus, GA--AL	220,698
Alexandria, LA	86,001	Columbus, OH	945,237
Allentown--Bethlehem--Easton, PA--NJ	410,436	Corpus Christi, TX	270,006
Alton, IL	86,236	Crystal Lake, IL(2)	72,498
Altoona, PA	76,551	Cumberland, MD--WV	54,655
Amarillo, TX	157,934	Dallas--Fort Worth, TX	3,198,259
Anchorage, AK	221,883	Danbury, CT--NY	116,240
Anderson, IN	74,037	Danville, VA	54,315
Anderson, SC	52,492	Davenport--Rock Island--Moline, IA--IL	264,018
Annapolis, MD	78,590	Davis, CA(3)	52,711
Ann Arbor, MI	222,061	Dayton, OH	613,467
Anniston, AL	68,150	Daytona Beach, FL	221,341
Antioch--Pittsburg, CA	153,768	Decatur, AL	63,541
Appleton--Neenah, WI	160,918	Decatur, IL	96,039
Asheville, NC	110,429	Deltona, FL(2)	58,053
Athens, GA	73,282	Denton, TX(2)	66,445
Atlanta, GA	2,157,806	Denver, CO	1,517,977
Atlantic City, NJ	169,993	Des Moines, IA	293,666
Auburn--Opelika, AL	56,510	Detroit, MI	3,697,529
Augusta, GA--SC	286,538	Dothan, AL	58,925
Aurora, IL	192,043	Dover, DE(2)	50,787
Austin, TX	562,008	Dubuque, IA--IL	63,705
Bakersfield, CA	302,605	Duluth, MN--WI	122,971
Baltimore, MD	1,889,873	Durham, NC	205,355
Bangor, ME	61,402	Eau Claire, WI	80,293
Baton Rouge, LA	365,943	Elgin, IL	123,899
Battle Creek, MI	77,921	Elkhart--Goshen, IN	98,787
Bay City, MI	74,118	Elmira, NY	66,612
Beaumont, TX	122,841	El Paso, TX--NM	571,017
Bellingham, WA	59,317	Erie, PA	177,668
Beloit, WI--IL	56,076	Eugene--Springfield, OR	189,192
Benton Harbor, MI	57,744	Evansville, IN--KY	183,087
Billings, MT	88,181	Fairfield, CA	99,964
Biloxi--Gulfport, MS	179,643	Fall River, MA--RI	144,358
Binghamton, NY	158,405	Fargo--Moorhead, ND--MN	121,336
Birmingham, AL	622,074	Fayetteville, NC	241,763
Bismarck, ND	66,476	Fayetteville--Springdale, AR	74,880
Bloomington, IN	71,440	Fitchburg--Leominster, MA	82,249
Bloomington--Normal, IL	94,186	Flint, MI	326,023
Boise City, ID	167,941	Florence, AL	69,186
Boston, MA	2,775,370	Florence, SC	54,659
Boulder, CO	98,910	Fort Collins, CO	105,809
Bremerton, WA	112,977	Fort Lauderdale--Hollywood--Pompano Beach, FL	1,238,134
Bridgeport--Milford, CT	413,863	Fort Myers--Cape Coral, FL	220,552
Bristol, CT	92,418	Fort Pierce, FL	126,342
Bristol, TN--Bristol, VA	52,563	Fort Smith, AR--OK	94,486
Brockton, MA	160,910	Fort Walton Beach, FL	112,522
Brownsville, TX	117,676	Fort Wayne, IN	248,424
Brunswick, GA(2)	50,066	Frederick, MD(2)	58,393
Bryan--College Station, TX	107,599	Fredericksburg, VA(2)	56,718
Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY	954,332	Fresno, CA	453,388
Burlington, NC	74,053	Gadsden, AL	71,630
Burlington, VT	87,088	Gainesville, FL	126,215
Canton, OH	244,576	Galveston, TX	58,263
Casper, WY	52,248	Gastonia, NC	113,637
Cedar Rapids, IA	136,190	Glens Falls, NY	56,475
Champaign--Urbana, IL	115,524	Goldsboro, NC	60,230
Charleston, SC	393,956	Grand Forks, ND--MN	58,103
Charleston, WV	164,418	Grand Junction, CO	71,938
Charlotte, NC	455,597	Grand Rapids, MI	436,336
Charlottesville, VA	67,553	Great Falls, MT	63,506
Chattanooga, TN--GA	296,955	Greeley, CO	71,578
Cheyenne, WY	61,890	Green Bay, WI	161,931
Chicago, IL--Northwestern Indiana	6,792,087	Greensboro, NC	194,508
Chico, CA	71,831	Greenville, NC(2)	55,884
Cincinnati, OH--KY	1,212,675	Greenville, SC	248,173
Clarksville, TN--KY	97,581	Hagerstown, MD--PA--WV	70,206

Table 5 (Con't)
1990 Census Urbanized Areas

Urbanized Area	Population	Urbanized Area	Population
Hamilton, OH	118,315	Lowell, MA-NH	181,651
Harlingen, TX	79,309	Lubbock, TX	187,906
Harrisburg, PA	292,904	Lynchburg, VA	98,138
Hartford-Middletown, CT	546,198	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	263,192
Hattiesburg, MS	59,757	Macon, GA	129,496
Hemet-San Jacinto, CA	90,929	Madison, WI	244,336
Hesperia-Apple Valley-Victorville, CA(2)	153,176	Manchester, NH	114,918
Hickory, NC	69,914	Mansfield, OH	76,521
High Point, NC	108,686	Medford, OR	66,974
Holland, MI(2)	62,418	Melbourne-Palm Bay, FL	305,978
Honolulu, HI	632,603	Memphis, TN-AR-MS	825,193
Houma, LA	65,879	Merced, CA(3)	64,742
Houston, TX	2,901,851	Miami-Hialeah, FL	1,914,660
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	169,594	Middletown, OH	98,822
Huntsville, AL	180,315	Midland, TX	91,999
Hyannis, MA(2)	66,713	Milwaukee, WI	1,226,293
Idaho Falls, ID(2)	56,356	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	2,079,676
Indianapolis, IN	914,761	Missoula, MT	57,196
Indio-Coachella, CA(2)	56,038	Mobile, AL	300,912
Iowa City, IA	71,372	Modesto, CA	230,609
Ithaca, NY(2)	50,132	Monessen, PA	65,072
Jackson, MI	78,126	Monroe, LA	110,737
Jackson, MS	289,285	Montgomery, AL	210,007
Jackson, TN	53,031	Muncie, IN	88,073
Jacksonville, FL	738,413	Muskegon, MI	106,252
Jacksonville, NC	101,297	Myrtle Beach, SC(2)	58,384
Janesville, WI	52,995	Napa, CA	68,049
Johnson City, TN	82,382	Naples, FL	94,344
Johnstown, PA	77,841	Nashua, NH	96,791
Joliet, IL	170,717	Nashville, TN	573,294
Joplin, MO	60,208	Newark, OH	54,063
Kailua, HI	114,506	New Bedford, MA	139,082
Kalamazoo, MI	164,430	New Britain, CT	143,064
Kankakee, IL	59,695	Newburgh, NY	71,584
Kannapolis, NC(4)	78,177	New Haven-Meriden, CT(5)	451,486
Kansas City, MO-KS	1,275,315	New London-Norwich, CT	156,286
Kenosha, WI	94,292	New Orleans, LA	1,040,226
Killeen, TX	137,876	Newport, RI	53,481
Kingsport, TN-VA	87,403	New York, NY-Northeastern New Jersey	16,044,012
Kissimmee, FL(2)	55,419	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA(5)	1,323,098
Knoxville, TN	304,466	Norwalk, CT	108,888
Kokomo, IN	57,146	Ocala, FL	68,004
La Crosse, WI-MN	78,928	Odessa, TX	113,672
Lafayette, LA	129,592	Ogden, UT	259,147
Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN	100,103	Oklahoma City, OK	784,425
Lake Charles, LA	119,067	Olympia, WA	95,471
Lakeland, FL	147,628	Omaha, NE-IA	544,292
Lancaster, PA	193,583	Orlando, FL	887,126
Lancaster-Palmdale, CA	187,190	Oshkosh, WI	58,935
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	265,095	Owensboro, KY	60,645
Laredo, TX	123,651	Oxnard-Ventura, CA	480,482
Las Cruces, NM	81,471	Palm Springs, CA	129,025
Las Vegas, NV	697,348	Panama City, FL	103,667
Lawrence, KS	65,755	Parkersburg, WV-OH	58,683
Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	237,362	Pascagoula, MS	59,386
Lawton, OK	92,634	Pensacola, FL	253,558
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	71,598	Peoria, IL	242,353
Lewisville, TX(2)	79,433	Petersburg, VA	103,526
Lexington-Fayette, KY	220,701	Philadelphia, PA-NJ	4,222,211
Lima, OH	68,621	Phoenix, AZ	2,006,239
Lincoln, NE	192,558	Pine Bluff, AR	61,941
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	305,353	Pittsburgh, PA	1,678,745
Lodi, CA(2)	55,590	Pittsfield, MA	55,047
Logan, UT(2)	50,401	Pocatello, ID	53,903
Lompoc, CA(2)	56,591	Port Arthur, TX	109,560
Longmont, CO(2)	52,464	Port Huron, MI	62,774
Longview, TX	76,429	Portland, ME	120,220
Longview, WA-OR	57,123	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	1,172,158
Lorain-Elyria, OH	224,087	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME	114,960
Los Angeles, CA	11,402,946	Pottstown, PA(2)	53,371
Louisville, KY-IN	754,956	Poughkeepsie, NY	148,527

Table 5 (Con't)
1990 Census Urbanized Areas

Urbanized Area	Population	Urbanized Area	Population
Providence-Pawtucket, RI-MA	846,293	Taunton, MA	58,884
Provo-Orem, UT	220,556	Tempe, TX	58,710
Pueblo, CO	106,155	Terre Haute, IN	77,019
Punta Gorda, FL(2)	67,033	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	65,086
Racine, WI	121,788	Texas City, TX	128,211
Raleigh, NC	305,925	Titusville, FL(2)	51,549
Rapid City, SD	61,124	Toledo, OH-MI	489,155
Reading, PA	186,267	Topeka, KS	132,711
Redding, CA	78,364	Trenton, NJ-PA	298,602
Reno, NV	213,747	Tucson, AZ	579,235
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	116,118	Tulsa, OK	474,668
Richmond, VA	589,980	Tuscaloosa, AL	106,428
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,170,196	Tyler, TX	79,703
Roanoke, VA	178,277	Utica-Rome, NY	158,553
Rochester, MN	73,560	Vacaville, CA(2)	71,535
Rochester, NY	619,653	Vero Beach, FL(2)	64,707
Rockford, IL	207,826	Victoria, TX	55,122
Rock Hill, SC	58,757	Vineland-Millville, NJ	94,236
Rocky Mount, NC(2)	50,870	Visalia, CA	83,594
Rome, GA	51,589	Waco, TX	144,372
Round Lake Beach-McHenry, IL-WI	112,693	Warner Robins, GA	60,976
Sacramento, CA	1,097,005	Washington, DC-MD-VA	3,363,031
Saginaw, MI	140,079	Waterbury, CT	175,067
St. Cloud, MN	74,037	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	108,260
St. Joseph, MO-KS	75,395	Watsonville, CA(2)	51,378
St. Louis, MO-IL	1,946,526	Wausau, WI	57,352
Salem, OR	157,079	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	794,848
Salinas, CA	122,225	Wheeling, WV-OH	84,507
Salt Lake City, UT	789,447	Wichita, KS	338,789
San Angelo, TX	85,408	Wichita Falls, TX	97,151
San Antonio, TX	1,129,154	Williamsport, PA	57,425
San Diego, CA	2,348,417	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD-PA	449,616
San Francisco-Oakland, CA	3,629,516	Wilmington, NC	101,357
San Jose, CA	1,435,019	Winston-Salem, NC	185,184
San Luis Obispo, CA(2)	50,305	Winter Haven, FL	86,427
Santa Barbara, CA	182,163	Worcester, MA-CT	315,666
Santa Cruz, CA	152,355	Yakima, WA	88,054
Santa Fe, NM	63,023	York, PA	142,675
Santa Maria, CA	88,989	Youngstown-Warren, OH	361,627
Santa Rosa, CA	194,560	Yuba City, CA	77,167
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	444,385	Yuma, AZ-CA	70,955
Savannah, GA	198,630		
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	388,225	Puerto Rico -	
Seaside-Monterey, CA	133,188		
Seattle, WA	1,744,086	Aguadilla, PR	99,936
Sharon, PA-OH	52,816	Arecibo, PR	88,967
Sheboygan, WI	61,012	Caguas, PR	190,922
Sherman-Denison, TX	55,522	Cayey, PR(2)	53,945
Shreveport, LA	256,489	Humacao, PR(2)	57,144
Simi Valley, CA	128,043	Mayaguez, PR	110,904
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	96,211	Ponce, PR	190,079
Sioux Falls, SD	100,843	San Juan, PR	1,221,086
Slidell, LA(2)	54,084	Vega Baja-Manati, PR	112,272
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	237,932		
Spartanburg, SC	104,801	* The following previously recognized urbanized areas no longer qualify as urbanized areas as a result of the 1990 census:	
Spokane, WA	279,038	Danville, IL-IN	46,870
Springfield, IL	124,524	Enid, OK	45,870
Springfield, MO	159,086		
Springfield, OH	88,649	** Footnotes:	
Springfield, MA-CT	532,747	(1). This is the final list of qualifying urbanized areas. The populations of these qualifying urbanized areas may change slightly as a result of final verification.	
Spring Hill, FL(2)	52,056	(2). New urbanized area.	
Stamford, CT-NY	187,200	(3). This urbanized area qualified as an urbanized area after the 1980 census based on results of a special census.	
State College, PA	61,239	(4). This urbanized area was called Concord, NC in 1980.	
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV-PA	69,118	(5). This 1990 urbanized area is the result of a merger of two previously recognized urbanized areas.	
Stockton, CA	262,046		
Stuart, FL(2)	80,069	Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Commerce News CB91-259.	
Sumter, SC(2)	57,632		
Syracuse, NY	388,918		
Tacoma, WA	497,210		
Tallahassee, FL	155,884		
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL(5)	1,708,710		

State of Utah Economic Forecasts

Consumer Sentiment Index

Results of Utah's Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS) for July 1991 showed continued improvements, although the increases were not as great as those from the previous two surveys (see Figure 1). After falling 19.2 points from July 1990 to October 1990, Utahns' view of the economy increased 8.1 points from October 1990 to January 1991. The greatest improvement came though in the April survey, when the Utah index increased 8.3 points, from 75 in January 1991 to 83.3 in April. The July survey witnessed a 4.6 point increase, rising from 83.3 to 87.9. Since October 1990, Utah's ICS has increased by a total of 21 points, from a low 66.9 to 87.9 in the latest survey.

The U.S. index has also shown steady increases. Since October 1990, the U.S. population's view of the U.S. has increased a total of 18.2 points. From October 1990 to January 1991, the U.S. index increased 2.9 points--from 63.9 to 66.8. The most dramatic increase came in the April survey, where the U.S. index increased from 66.8 to 81.8--15 points! The latest index showed only a slight change--a .3 point increase, from 81.8 in April to 82.1 in July.

In the past four surveys, Utahns' view of the Utah economy has been higher than the U.S. population's view of the U.S. This indicates greater

consumer confidence, bolstered by continued growth in wages and employment in Utah, relative to the rest of the nation. Forecasts indicate that this positive trend in Utah's economy should continue at a moderate rate, and this will be reflected in an upward trend in the consumer sentiment index.

The Index of Consumer Sentiment for Utah is performed by the University of Utah's Survey Research Center. The Survey is based on telephone interviews (407 randomly selected adults throughout the state in July) conducted during the reported month. The U.S. Consumer Sentiment Survey (CSI) is based on a survey conducted nationally by the University of Michigan's Institute of Social Research.

Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators

Table 6 presents actual and estimated economic indicators for Utah and the U.S. Table 7 provides revenue estimates for the state of Utah. Both tables provide data current as of September 1991.

Unrestricted revenue estimates are developed quarterly by the Utah State Tax Commission and the Office of Planning and Budget.

If you would like updated economic indicators, contact the Demographic and Economic Analysis section at (801) 538-1036.

Figure 1
Utah and U.S. Consumer Sentiment Index

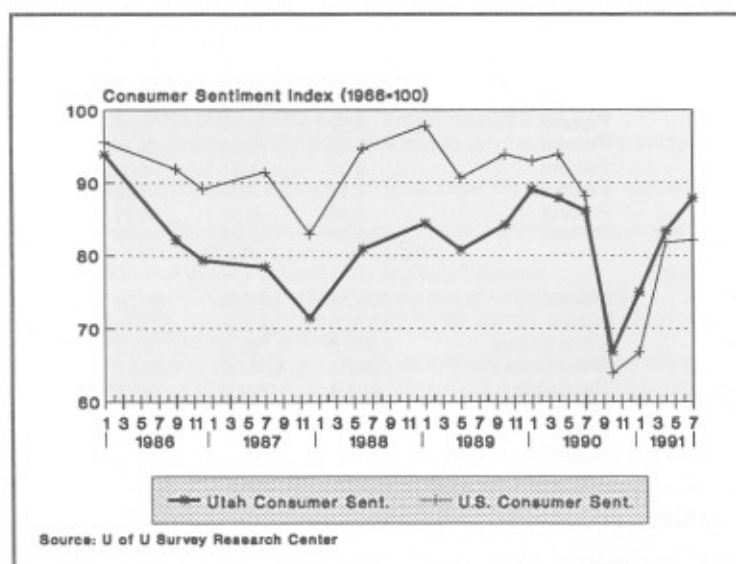


Table 6
Utah and the United States
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators
September 1991

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1989 Actual	1990 Prelim.	1991 Estimate	1992 Estimate	% CHG 89-90	% CHG 90-91	% CHG 91-92
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Gross National Product	Billion Dollars	5,200.8	5,465.1	5,667.3	6,024.3	5.1	3.7	6.3
U.S. Real Gross National Product	Billion 1982\$	4,117.7	4,157.3	4,147.7	4,259.7	1.0	(0.2)	2.7
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1982\$	2,656.8	2,681.6	2,694.9	2,785.4	0.9	0.5	3.4
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1982\$	506.1	515.4	497.2	524.3	1.8	(3.5)	5.5
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1982\$	256.3	258.7	257.3	238.8	0.9	(0.5)	(7.2)
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1982\$	593.3	631.5	654.6	677.1	6.4	3.7	3.4
U.S. Industrial Production	1987=100	108.1	109.2	107.2	112.5	1.0	(1.8)	4.9
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	20.5	22.0	22.3	23.1	7.4	1.5	3.2
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	28.4	27.6	26.9	26.7	(2.8)	(2.6)	(0.9)
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	514.5	528.9	530.0	584.0	2.8	0.2	10.2
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	14.5	13.9	12.9	14.1	(4.1)	(7.2)	9.3
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.38	1.20	1.04	1.26	(13.0)	(13.3)	21.2
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	231.0	222.0	198.7	240.2	(3.9)	(10.5)	20.9
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	146.2	147.0	135.0	136.4	0.5	(8.2)	1.0
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Sales	Billion Dollars	3,813.1	3,851.0	3,828.9	3,980.4	1.0	(0.6)	4.0
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	62.2	61.2	55.0	61.0	(1.6)	(10.1)	10.9
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	5.6	7.0	8.4	8.5	25.0	20.0	1.2
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	447.8	579.4	725.0	761.1	29.4	25.1	5.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	389.6	422.9	350.0	380.0	8.5	(17.2)	8.6
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,080	8,580	9,095	9,550	6.2	6.0	5.0
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. Population	Millions	248.8	251.4	254.0	256.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	92.8	81.6	81.4	85.0	(12.1)	(0.2)	4.4
Utah Population	Thousands	1,704.0	1,729.0	1,755.0	1,780.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Utah Migration	Thousands	(6.6)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(1.8)	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	82.9	82.5	83.0	86.0	(0.5)	0.6	3.6
PROFITS AND PRICES								
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	307.7	304.7	294.0	319.5	(1.0)	(3.5)	8.7
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	18.0	22.4	19.7	19.8	24.4	(11.7)	0.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	95.5	97.5	98.1	100.2	2.1	0.6	2.1
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	\$ Per Pound	1.31	1.23	1.10	0.99	(6.1)	(10.6)	(10.0)
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	105.6	105.5	95.0	102.0	(0.1)	(10.0)	7.4
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	18.6	22.6	20.1	20.6	21.6	(11.0)	2.4
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	22.0	23.2	22.4	23.0	5.5	(3.5)	2.8
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	124.0	130.7	136.2	141.3	5.4	4.2	3.7
U.S. GNP Implicit Deflator	1982=100	126.3	131.5	136.6	141.4	4.1	3.9	3.5
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,130.3	3,292.8	3,391.2	3,549.0	5.2	3.0	4.7
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (CPI)	Billion 82-84\$	2,524.4	2,519.4	2,489.9	2,511.7	(0.2)	(1.2)	0.9
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	9.22	8.10	5.86	6.06	(12.1)	(27.7)	3.4
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	10.87	10.01	8.71	9.25	(7.9)	(13.0)	6.2
U.S. Prime Less CPI Inflation	Percent	6.07	4.61	4.50	5.51	(24.1)	(2.3)	22.3
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	8.11	7.49	5.60	5.73	(7.6)	(25.2)	2.3
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.45	8.61	8.21	8.29	1.9	(4.6)	1.0
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	10.12	10.04	9.47	9.48	(0.8)	(5.7)	0.1
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME								
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	108.33	109.98	109.08	111.08	1.5	(0.8)	1.8
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	23,753	24,598	25,610	26,697	3.6	4.1	4.2
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,573.2	2,705.3	2,793.5	2,965.5	5.1	3.3	6.2
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,367.4	4,651.6	4,820.2	5,125.6	6.5	3.6	6.3
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	691.3	723.7	749.5	776.2	4.7	3.6	3.6
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	19,019	19,725	20,387	21,093	3.7	3.4	3.5
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	13,148	14,275	15,280	16,372	8.6	7.0	7.1
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	22,353	24,269	25,930	27,800	8.6	6.8	7.2

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget and Utah State Tax Commission.

Table 7
Revenue Comparisons for FY90-92
Modified Accrual Basis
(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY90 ACTUAL	FY91 ACTUAL	CHANGE	% CHG	FY92 (SEPT 91 ESTIMATE)	CHANGE	% CHG
GENERAL FUND							
SALES TAX (Net of Olympics)	708,234	740,307	32,073	4.53	780,000	39,693	5.36
LIQUOR PROFITS	16,602	17,571	969	5.84	17,000	(571)	-3.25
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	30,020	27,804	(2,216)	-7.38	30,500	2,696	9.70
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	30,178	31,003	825	2.73	32,900	1,897	6.12
OIL SEVERANCE TAX	24,707	23,764	(943)	-3.82	18,000	(5,764)	-24.26
METAL SEVERANCE TAX	5,389	7,252	1,863	34.57	8,200	948	13.07
INHERITANCE TAX	7,593	4,811	(2,782)	-36.64	5,000	189	3.93
INVESTMENT INCOME	17,893	10,959	(6,934)	-38.75	9,700	(1,259)	-11.49
OTHER	32,593	33,946	1,353	4.15	24,500	(9,446)	-27.83
CIRCUIT BREAKER	(3,363)	(3,513)	(150)	4.46	(3,600)	(87)	2.48
SUBTOTAL	869,846	893,904	24,058	2.77	922,200	28,296	3.17
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND							
ADJSTD INC. TAX COLLECTIONS	682,366	755,916	73,550	10.78	809,900	53,984	7.14
INCOME TAX ACCRUALS	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
SEPT89 INCOME TAX CUT	(35,200)	(38,300)	(3,100)	NA	(41,000)	(2,700)	NA
SEPT89 INC TAX CUT ACCRUAL	12,400	0	(12,400)	NA	0	0	NA
FEDERAL BUDGET WINDFALL	0	0	0	NA	4,100	4,100	NA
SUBTOTAL INCOME TAX	659,566	717,616	58,050	8.80	773,000	55,384	7.72
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	99,694	87,766	(11,928)	-11.96	93,000	5,234	5.96
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	4,533	4,593	60	1.32	5,200	607	13.22
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	4,172	3,685	(487)	-11.67	4,000	315	8.55
OTHER	11,189	12,882	1,693	15.13	8,800	(4,082)	-31.69
SUBTOTAL	779,154	826,542	47,388	6.08	884,000	57,458	6.95
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	1,649,000	1,720,446	71,446	4.33	1,806,200	85,754	4.98
TRANSPORTATION FUND							
MOTOR FUEL TAX	132,475	131,056	(1,419)	-1.07	131,600	544	0.42
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	29,092	36,786	7,694	26.45	37,900	1,114	3.03
OTHER	38,685	39,570	885	2.29	41,500	1,930	4.88
SUBTOTAL	200,252	207,412	7,160	3.58	211,000	3,588	1.73
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	1,849,252	1,927,858	78,606	4.25	2,017,200	89,342	4.63
MINERAL LEASE ROYALTIES	31,009	28,748	(2,261)	-7.29	27,400	(1,348)	-4.69
MINERAL LEASE BONUSES	3,932	3,630	(302)	-7.68	3,800	170	4.68
GRAND TOTAL	1,884,193	1,960,236	76,043	4.04	2,048,400	88,164	4.50

- 1) Corporate taxes decline in FY91 largely due to a refund paid to a major corporation.
- 2) The general fund OTHER category decreases in FY92 due to the transfer of revenues collected by the Department of Commerce into a restricted fund.
- 3) Effective July 1, 1991, cigarette taxes were raised 3.5 cents per pack. Cigarette purchases should increase prior to this date in anticipation of the tax hike.
- 4) Federal deficit-reduction tax changes will impact Utah income, beer, liquor, cigarette, and gasoline revenues.
- 5) A new sliding scale for severance taxes takes effect January 1, 1992.
- 6) Investment income declines in FY91 due to lower interest rates and fund balances.
- 7) The uniform school fund OTHER category increases in FY91 largely due to a settlement reached with IPA. The FY92 decline is due primarily to AMAX legislation which reduced the tax burden of centrally assessed properties. No additional settlements with IPA were assumed in this forecast.
- 8) The increase in special fuels collections in FY91 is largely due to the reduction in tax evasion due to the diesel fuel tax now being collected at the pump.
- 9) The increase in the transportation fund OTHER category in FY92 is due to fee increases for plate replacement, duplicate title certificates, duplicate registrations, and increased charges for driver's licenses.
- 10) The decline in mineral lease payments in FY91 and FY92 is due largely to new Department of Interior administrative charges for collecting and distributing leases and bonuses.
- 11) The insurance premium tax for FY91 was reduced \$1.5 million in order to return monies to the 2nd injury fund that were incorrectly deposited into the general fund in FY90.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Office of Planning and Budget.



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The Demographic and Economic Analysis section (DEA) of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget provides economic and demographic data and analysis for the governor's office, state and local governments, state agencies, businesses and the public. DEA is also the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 35 SDC or BIDC affiliates listed below have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. All of the affiliates listed below are in Salt Lake City unless noted otherwise. All telephone area codes in Utah are 801.

State Data Center and State Business & Industry Data Center Network

Participating Agencies

Bureau of Econ. & Bus. Research, Frank Hachman, U of U,
(581-3353)
Dept. Community and Econ. Dev., Randy Rogers, (538-8715)
Department of Employment Security, Ken Jensen, (533-2372)

State Data Center Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory, Yun Kim, USU, (750-1231)
Bureau of Vital Records & Health Statistics, John Brockert,
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Utah Foundation, Jim Robson, (364-1837)
Utah League of Cities & Towns, Ken Bullock, (328-1601)
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Business and Industry Data Center Affiliates

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Wasatch Front Regional Council, Mick Crandall,
Bountiful, (292-4469)
Cache County Economic Dev., Bobbie Coray, Logan, (753-3631)
Economic Development Corp. of Utah, Perry Schmid, (328-8824)
Grand County Economic & Community Dev., Betty Stanton,
Moab, (259-6388)
Park City Chamber/Bureau, Gregg Goodwin,
Park City, (649-6100)
Utah Navajo Development Council, George Etsitty,
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Utah Small Business Dev. Center., Ed Harris, SUU Bus. Dept.,
Cedar City, (586-5405)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, Kathy Ricci, (581-7905)
Utah Valley Econ. Dev. Assoc., Richard Bradford,
Provo, (370-8100)
Vernal Area Chamber of Commerce, Ray Kier, Vernal, (789-1352)
Weber Economic Dev. Corp., Marylyn Gale, Ogden, (627-1333)